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Important Orders by Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., AUG. 9, '62.

Personal property necessary or convenient for supplies or other military purposes of this army will be, as heretofore, seized and used by the proper quartermasters or subsistence officers upon the orders of commanders of army corps; or, in cases of troops employed or detached service where army corps commanders are not accessible, by order of the officer in command of such detached force.

In all cases the officers thus making the seizures shall take an account, showing the kind and quantities of property seized, and by whose command, the amounts of its estimated value, and the names of the persons from whom the same shall have come. Whenever circumstances admit of so doing, receipts will be given to the owners or their agents, specifying simply the particulars above mentioned. Copies of all such accounts and receipts will be transmitted in the usual manner, by the officers making them, to these headquarters.

All officers and soldiers of the army are enjoined and ordered to abstain from all seizures of private property except in the mode above prescribed; all other appropriations will be regarded and punished as pillage. The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is perhaps the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men and demoralizes as soldiers all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfitted for the pursuits of honest industry. This army is composed mostly of young men: and the general commanding, to whose care they are entrusted, owes it to the parents who have sent their sons and the communities who have sent the flower of their youth into the military service of their country, to warn and restrain them from an evil so pernicious.

The order of the President requires the application of a similar rule in the use of real property. This does not apply to such uses as are inseparable from military operations, to wit: marches, camps, pasturage, hospitals, depots, quarters, and damages occasioned by active hostilities; but no use should be made or injury done to real property beyond what is actually necessary or convenient for military purposes.

The destruction of any species of property in wantonness or malice is expressly prohibited by the President's order, as well as by the Articles of War and the usages of all civilized nations. All commanding officers are earnestly enjoined to exercise the utmost vigilance on this subject. Straggling and trespassing are the invariable indications of a tendency to this description of crime.

Inhabitants, especially women and children, remaining peaceably at their homes, must not be molested; and whenever commanding officers find families peculiarly exposed in their persons or property to marauding from this army, they will, as heretofore, so far as they can do so with safety and without detriment to the service, post guards for their protection.

In protecting private property no reference is intended to persons held to service or labor by reason of African descent. Such persons will be regarded by this army, as they heretofore have been, as occupying simply a peculiar legal status under State laws; which condition the military authorities of the United States are not required to regard at all in districts where military operations are made necessary by the rebellious action of the State governments.

Persons subject to suspicion of hostile purposes, of being near our forces, will be, as heretofore, subject to arrest and detention until the cause or necessity is removed. All such arrested parties will be sent, as usual, to the provost marshal, general with a statement of the facts in each case.

The general commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

Since this army commenced active operations, persons of African descent, including those held to service or labor under State laws, have always been received, protected, and employed at wages. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the provost marshal general to cause lists to be made of all persons of African descent employed in this army as laborers for military purposes, such lists being made sufficiently accurate and in detail to show from whom such persons shall have come.

Persons so subject and so employed have always understood that after being received into the military service of the United States, in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former holders. Except upon such understanding, on their part, the order of the President, as to this class of persons, would be inoperative. The general commanding therefore feels authorized to declare to all such employees, that they will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitude. By command of Major General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

The Harrison's Landing correspondent of the New York Express writes, that when the news of the movement of McClellan's army is heard, everybody can rest assured that it is indicative of the plans agreed upon by Generals McClellan and Halleck, after long and mature consultation. The order was received here three days ago, if reports from pretty good sources are to be relied upon, and since then the "important movement," has been quietly carried into effect.

The Baltimore Sun of this morning says:—About ten o'clock last night, by an order from the military headquarters, deputy marshal Lyon, with a squad of policemen, took possession of the News Sheet office, and compelled all hands to stop work. Mr. William H. Carpenter, the editor, was arrested and sent immediately to Fort McHenry. A police force was placed in charge of the establishment.—The reasons for the suppression of the paper did not transpire.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE CONFEDERATES.
—The New York World says: "Some time since the steamship Oreto left the Mersey for Mediterranean, so it was reported, but it was well known at the time, and indeed some days before she left, that her destination was Nassau, where she was to be fitted out as a man-of-war for the Confederate service. Late advices from Nassau now show that she has been seized by the Court of Admiralty for alleged infringement of the foreign enlistment act. Not deterred, however, by this mishap, another new steamship, 290—so she is called—left the Birkenhead docks, Liverpool, on the 29th ult., either for Nassau or Havana, and on the 29th she was discovered off Tuskar waiting for the steam-tug Hercules, which had left Liverpool for the 290 with fifty men. The Confederate paddle-wheel steamship Merrimac, Capt. Rome, which since June 7th has been waiting in Plymouth Sound to take her sea stock on the same day as the 290 left, and left the Sound on the 29th. The departure of these two ships has no doubt caused the federal vessel Tuscarora to be on the alert, as she left Southampton on the same night."

The Baltimore American publishes the following extract from a private note, written at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday: "The army is now moving away from Harrison's Landing, and by to-morrow, I hear, the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickahominy, I learn, to Yorktown, by land. The artillery has been shipped by water. The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river, night before last."

It is stated on Sunday night a schooner left Newburyport, Mass., for the Provinces, with some sixty persons on board, fleeing to escape the draft. Several persons were arrested at Bellows Falls, Vt., the other day, en route for Canada. Forty others by the Boston train were detained at Rouse's Point. In Chicago seventeen men, just leaving in the Detroit train were arrested.

The Boston Traveller says:—"A private letter to Mr. Guild, of the Commercial Bulletin, from Mr. G. F. Train, confirms the statement that he was in temporary confinement there—probably on account of his horse railroad troubles. He does not have any fear, however, of a permanent imprisonment, as he urges Mr. Guild to carry forward the arrangements for his lectures in this country upon the war."

Advices from Barbadoes to the 29th ult., represent the weather as being very favorable, with copious showers of rain. The young cane crop looks green and very promising.—The sugar crop for the past year has been manufactured, and has exceeded expectation, being 45,000 hhds. sugar with 7,592 puncheon, 413 hhds. and 890 bbls. molasses. The accounts from Demarara are unfavorable; business was depressed; weather sultry and showery. Cotton will be the staple this year and hereafter.

The New York Express says:—"The clause in the Conscription Act exempting the members of the Society of Friends appears to have added many conversions to their faith."